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From the Bank Times.  
**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**

Every friend of the rights of man, acquainted with the principles of the party, must admit that the democratic party is the party of equality, and if all true-hearted Democrats would pause there and insist on obedience to that precept, no power could shake them.

Those who promote the equality of man, in all things conform to truth and nature; those who oppose it, certainly oppose the divine decrees.

The natural state of man and society is equality. Inequality is an unnatural and artificial state and a basis upon which no equal government can rest. In our country the best Democracy is found where property is most equal, and individuals are upon an equal footing.

Aristocracy is for your wealthy villages; and thus we find that the division of parties as they now exist, is a natural division, and comes from men's different social positions.

We have only to take a fair and comparative view of the history of the two parties, and of the principles they have advocated, to be convinced that the Federalists and Republicans of '93, and the Whigs and Democrats of 1846, maintain the same relative positions, and mutually contest the same principles. The one the party of equality and philanthropy, and the other the party of inequality, privilege and monopoly. And having stood in natural opposition for nearly half a century, it is highly probable that they will so continue, for half a century to come, unless, indeed, a greater equality among the citizens shall reign than heretofore, or unless, indeed, that rich men shall cease to covet wealth and influence by the special action of the government or their private possessions.

The party of Equality have thus far proved the strongest in all struggles and kept the government firm and stable. This is as true as it is consoling to all who love their country and mankind. And there is another truth, frequently lost sight of, that men's opposition in this community, generally, if not always, make their politics, and not any artificial preconcert and combination.

The Aristocrats of the early government were the men of unequal fortune, and they naturally struggled to enjoy in the government the same inequality that they did in the community. They were the men who staid at home in the revolution, much preferring the arts of thrift, to empty flame in their country's councils, or in arms.

The Democrats of that period were the great mass; the men of equal fortune, and they strove to preserve in the government the equality which they enjoyed in the community. Thus they called liberty, and for this they forfeited their lives and pledged their substance.

This was a natural division, resulting from a diversity of condition, and identical with our present division.

Men as naturally struggle for equality as they do to satisfy any of nature's wants. The propensity is the basis of all good character in individuals, and who dreads its effects, and affects to condemn it but those men who are in the act of obtaining some unfair advantage in society or in the government?

Its operation is universal. No community however large or small, but what contains within itself elements of the aristocratic and the Democratic party. We see it in our common government, and it is alike visible in every primary people's meeting, and in all our religious and municipal communities, and what some, perhaps, may not credit, these elements of dissension are in the Democratic party itself.

We have the party of privilege, commonly called Conservative, or those who strive to preserve their inequality by artificial means, and we have the party of Equality, the common mass of democrats.

The two compose the equal rights Democrats, and the monopoly or aristocratical Democrats, who generally end their political career in disgrace or in the Whig ranks.

But no mere nominal democrat can desert these equalizing tendencies of our nation, without surrendering their own professed faith.

Aristocrats of all parties, denounce all true democrats as radicals, levellers, and destructives, by which they would seem to infer that we entertain a feeling of hostility against the rich, and would, were it in our power, cause them to disgorge their wealth, and make an indiscriminate distribution of it,—in other words, we would set the poor against the rich. But the charge is altogether unjust, and entirely unfounded.

As far as relates to wealth, democracy guarantees to every man the quiet possession of his lawful gains, and protects his legal rights. The only object of its hostility, connected with wealth, is granting exclusive privileges by which a sort of monopoly is created, and by which, one class obtains facilities to accumulate riches to the exclusion of another, and a more numerous class, and over which, by this means, the rich acquire an undue influence. We may say that our constitution is democratic in its principles, and is decidedly hostile to grants or special privileges of this description; that while it leaves a man free to pursue, with what success he may, any lawful calling that may suit his pleasure, it leaves the way open alike to all, without obstructions, other than public safety, and individual protection may require, and never contemplated that while acting under its sanctions, legislative bodies should make laws, or pass acts, for the special use and benefit of some to the exclusion of others.

That democracy has sympathy for the poor, is unquestionably true. Wealth gives power and influence to its possessor, and in a government like ours, emphatically a community of rights, one great object is, to defend the rights of the poor against their injurious exercise. This is a truly democratic principle. It is the principle of republican equality. Wealth has ever made war upon poverty; the rich have ever labored to subject the poor to their control. Too generally they have succeeded. In this country, the poor have the power of self protection. That power, consisting, alone, in the use of the ballot box, why is it not better improved?

It is the part of democracy to urge them to the free and proper exercise of this power, and by it to prevent the excesses to which wealth

would otherwise be certain to make on popular rights, to sustain and increase its undue influence. If this is radicalism or agrarianism, then are the true members of the Democratic party levellers—but, by this alone, will the poor avoid becoming the slaves of the rich—and if they wish to become such, let them give their support to the more wealthy party.

Justice requires that all should have their rights, the poor as well as the rich—and it is for the true interests of all classes, the rich as well as the poor, that every man be in the possession of his rights. Then let equality forever predominate among men.

**TOBACCO BOMBARDED!**

New Orleans papers of the 16th and 17th inst. bring intelligence from the U. States Squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult. The Daily Mail gives us a synopsis of the news.

An attack had been made on Tobacco, which was entirely successful. Its object was to cut out certain prizes anchored in the river, and they were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were for yielding, but the Governor and soldiery opposed it.

Time was then given for all peaceable people women and children, to get out of harm's way; but the Governor will not allow any one to leave; so it is feared most of those killed in the bombardment, were other than soldiery. Some of the enemy's regulars, however, were killed.

The fleet left Anton Lizardo, October 10th, and arrived at Frontera the 23d, and captured two steamers, and several small schooners: on the 24th and 25th they ascended the river seventy-two miles to Tobacco, towed by the Petrel and Vexin. They passed the Devil's Turn at 2 P. M., landed and spiked four 25 pounders. Arrived off Tobacco G. P. M., and anchored in line, 150 yards from the shore—and summoned the city to surrender, which was refused, when three shots were fired from the Vexin. An officer came off, begging that the hospitals might be spared, which was granted. On Sunday no damage was done. One brig, three schooner, a large sloop were in all captured. At the town and below, there were nine vessels and many boats captured. On Monday the 26th, at day-light, there began a smart fire of musketry from the shore, which was returned by our guns, and continued for some time, at intervals. A flag of truce came off, beseeching us to save the town. The Commodore assented, because, as he said, he only wished to frighten the soldiery.

The prizes were got under way, and ready for returning. The enemy's white flag was flying all the while. W. A. Parker, the Lieutenant, got ashore with his prize vessel, and was attacked by eighty soldiers, whom he beat off with 18 men only; losing one and getting two wounded. This action lasted thirty minutes, when Lieut. C. W. Morris was despatched to him with orders, and he, passing the heavy fire of the enemy was wounded in the neck with a musket ball. He stood up in his boat and cheered the men on gallantly till he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever.

The Commodore then commenced cannonading in good earnest from the Vixen, the Bonita, the Bonita, and the Forward; and in three-quarters of an hour, he almost destroyed the city, sparing the houses of the foreign consuls. At mid-day, the fleet left, firing up the streets as they passed them. All the prizes were saved except one, which grounded and was burned by the Commodore's orders, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The McLane struck on the bar at the mouth of the river, and did not get over to participate in the engagement until it was ended.

Lieut. Morris died on board the Cumberland on the 1st inst. and was buried with military honors.

**THREE DAYS LATER FROM MONTEREY.**

The New Orleans Picayune has received a letter from a distinguished officer of the Americans at Monterey, which is three days later than anything we have seen. That portion of it in relation to Bustamante we look upon as rather doubtful, although the old general may have been sent up in the neighborhood of Chihuahua and Sonora to look after General Wool. We make extracts from the letter, says the Union, which is dated

Oct. 29. Poor Ridgely is dead! He was buried yesterday, and is mourned by the entire army. Major Lear will not live twenty-four hours longer. We have late news from San Luis de Potosi, to the effect that Santa Anna was there with 12,000 men and no less than thirty-seven generals! He was recruiting daily, but his intentions were not known. It is rumored that Bustamante has gone north, in the direction of Chihuahua, to meet Gen. Wool; and farther, it is positively asserted that the Indians are killing and laying waste all before them in the latter State.

We understand that despatches have been communicated from Gen. Wool. He was within three or four days march of Monclova, and was about 135 miles from Monterey. The report which the last evening's southern mail brings us from Monterey—viz. that Gen. Ampudia was attempting to intercept Gen. Wool, seems to be entirely without foundation. It appears from Gen. Taylor, that Ampudia had abandoned Saltillo without completing his fortifications, and had gone southwardly, probably to San Luis de Potosi, instead of going to cope with Gen. Wool. Gen. Taylor considers himself almost as much master of Saltillo as if he were actually in the city.

**SKIRMISH WITH SOME RANGERS.** A letter from Capt. Calhoun, of the Georgia volunteers dated Monterey, Oct. 12, states that on the 14th there was a skirmish, about six miles from Monterey, between a part of the Georgian regiment on their way from Camargo, and a body of the marauding rancheros under Canales. The Georgians were commanded by Lieut. Horne and began the attack; they made ten of the rancheros prisoners, killed one and captured some baggage. Several were wounded. None of the Georgians were killed or wounded.

**OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The Committee on Corn, Wheat, Rye, &c. awarded,

To Jedediah Burbank, of Bethel, for the best specimen of Indian Corn, being 143 bushels per acre, the first premium, \$3.00

To James French of Albany, for second best, being 121 bushels per acre, 2.00

To Daniel Warren, of Waterford, for third best, being 116 bushels per acre, 1.00

To James French for best Seed Corn, 50

To Luther Houghton, of Waterford, for best crop of Rye, being 24 bushels per acre, 2.00

To B. B. Willis, of Hanover, for Beans, 1.00

To Josiah Dudley, of Paris, for best crop of Oats, being 77 bushels per acre, 2.00

To Squire Bishop, of Peru, for best crop of Wheat, being 31 bushels per acre, 3.00

To John Baker, of Waterford, for second best, being 27 1-2 bushels per acre, 2.00

To Malhary Brown, of Waterford, for 40 lbs. Flour from one bush. Wheat grain, 50

In addition to the list of premiums awarded, your Committee ask leave to present some other facts connected with the culture of the various kinds of grain presented for premium.

Seven entries were made for premium on Indian Corn Beside those to whom premiums were awarded, Messrs. John Baker, of Waterford raised 108 bushels per acre; Furum Jewett, of Waterford, 106 bushels; Arch Leavitt, of Turner, 104 bushels; and Zury Robinson, of Sumner, 100 3-4 bushels, besides 1 bushel Beans, 4 cart loads of Pumpkins, and 5 bushels Potatoes from seed watered in the ground, on one acre.

These products are unprecendented, being much higher than those of any other County in the State, so far as has been reported. Allow us merely to say that our young men need not be so zealous to migrate to the far west, when they can raise 140 bushels of corn in old Oxford. Many good farmers amongst us, however, can hardly believe that such crops are, or can be raised.

And in this connection, your Committee suggest to all future claimants for premium, that they cause their land to be measured by a known Surveyor, and employ some person in whom the public can place implicit confidence, to measure the grain or crop.

Your Committee find by examination of the certificates of claimants, that in all cases, to ensure a large crop, the ground must be thoroughly and deeply ploughed and harrowed; also a heavy dressing of manure ploughed in, (except on rich pasture land,) and in addition thereto a quantity of strong manure must also be put in the hill, or as a top dressing, is very efficient. On the question, "How thick should corn be planted," there is great diversity of opinions amongst the community. One fact is indisputable, viz: Rich land may be planted thicker than that of moderate fertility. Mr. Burbank raised his corn on a good interval; furrowed 3 1-2 feet wide, and the hills stood about 2 1-2 feet apart. This corn is of a kind called 'Dutton'.

Mr. French planted 3 feet one way and 2 the other—his corn an eight rowed variety. He mixed ashes and salt with his compost for the hill. Mr. Robinson planted 3 1-2 feet wide, hills 20 inches apart. Some applicants by planting too close and too many stalks in a hill, diminished the size thereby rendering corn lighter and less valuable per bushel.

Of Wheat, but two entries were made, to both of which your Committee awarded a premium. Mr. Bishop of Peru, exhibited one bushel of seed wheat for premium. But as Committee had awarded him a premium on his crop of wheat, they presumed they were not authorized to award a premium on his seed wheat also. But they must say, in justice, that his wheat was of a very superior quality, and under other circumstances, they should most cheerfully have granted him a premium on his seed wheat.

But one entry was made for Oats, viz. by Josiah Dudley, of Paris: to whom your Committee awarded the premium as above. There was also but one entry for Beans, viz. by B. B. Willis, of Hanover, who raised 60 bushels per acre, to whom we have awarded a premium. Mr. Houghton of Waterford, made the only entry for Rye; to whose crop of Spring Rye we have granted a premium.

Many fine specimens of seed Corn were presented for show, or premium. As but one premium could be granted, many deserving specimens had to be passed by. Among the best were Capt. Eames, of Bethel; Noah Prince of Buckfield; Crombie Watson, Daniel Chapin, and Daniel Warren, of Waterford; a specimen from Paris, and one from Norway—owners not recollected.

No entry was made for Peas. Your Committee suggest whether more attention ought not to be given to this crop. As the Potatoe crop is at present precarious, would not Peas be a good substitute for late season swine. Finally your Committee suggest the propriety of offering premiums for corn on land of less quantity than an acre, so that men of small means may compete with their richer neighbors.

Respectfully submitted,  
**DANIEL CHAPLIN, Chairman.**

The following are the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

John Prince, President.

James Burbank, Vice President.

Jedediah Burbank, Thomas Cracker, Benj. Tucker, Levi Brown, Charles L. Eustis, Philo Clark, Thomas Souther, James S. South, Corresponding Secy.

Elliot Smith, Recording Secy. Treasurer and Collector.

**SMOKING.** According to the Worcester Transcript, the ladies in that town are getting along very fast. One of them was seen lately promoting the streets in company with a gentleman, puffing away at a cigar, just as though she loved it and "nothing else."

**Who will FITE him? A Boat Speculation.**

Some of the operators in flour and grain in Philadelphia, were pretty considerably dilled by the Magnetic Telegraph, on the arrival of the last steamship from England. We will give an instance which has come to our knowledge: Some one, when the steamer arrived at Boston, sent on what purported to be the quotations of the English markets, according to which flour had risen considerably. The news got to the ears of one of our wholesale grocers, who thereupon, inflated with this beautiful chance for a 'spec' went to work with the greatest rapidity and bought up about 6,000 barrels of flour, notwithstanding prices had risen.

He also communicated the news to another person in the same business, and advised him to 'buy up' all he could get. The latter, however, declined; saying that he would wait for further advice. When the full digest of the news came, to flour had not risen in England anything worth reporting, and the previous intelligence had doubtless been manufactured by some one for sinister purposes. Flour fell again immediately, and one operator found that he had burnt his fingers pretty considerably, losing only about three thousand dollars, at the best calculation. [Chronicle, Nov. 16.]

**A THIRD ATTACK ON ALVARADO.** A letter from the Gulf Squadron says that Commodore Conner informed the captains of the several ships that he intended to attack Alvarado with 2,000 men. The following ships he intends to anchor off the fortress at the mouth of river for the purpose of bombarding it—frigate Cumberland, Raritan, Potomac, and Steam frigates Mississippi and Princeton. The steamers Vixen and McLane, with the gunboats Reeler, Forward, Petrel, and Bonita, will proceed directly up the river and attack the fort.

**THRASON.** The New Orleans Delta states that, from information in its possession, as clear and positive as the nature of the case will admit of, they have the strongest conviction that the brig Plymouth cleared from that port for Havana about the 1st of October, was loaded with arms, ammunition and munitions of war, which were landed in Mexico and delivered to the enemies of our country. This too, was her third or fourth voyage with similar cargoes. The brig was cleared from that port, says the Delta, by the house of Wylie, Izama & Co., a Spanish house of great wealth and extensive connections, and said to be the agents of the Mexican government and of Santa Anna.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.** York.—Abner Burbank County Commissioner. Cumberland.—Josiah Pierce, Gorham, Judge of Probate; Daniel M. Cook, County Commissioner.

Lincoln.—Henry Tallman, Bath, County Attorney; Josiah Merrow, Wat. W. Keen, Wm. F. Stover, County Commissioners.

Hancock.—Geo. W. Brown, Clerk Judicial Courts; Luther P. Philbrick, Theodore Bean, County Commissioners.

Washington.—James W. Moore, County Commissioner.

Somers.—John Kerwell, Clerk Judicial Courts; Robt. Hunter, Moses More, Edward Webster, County Commissioners.

Pembroke.—Joseph W. Eaton, County Commissioner.

Piscataquis.—Ezra S. Clark, Clerk Judicial Courts; Forest Turner, Calvin Chamberlin, County Commissioners.

Franklin.—William Whitier, County Commissioner.

Gen. Dearborn, in Hunt's Magazine, says that, among one hundred merchants and traders, not more than three, in the city of Boston, have acquired independence. Another writer in the same magazine states that one hundred merchants on Long Wharf, doing business in 1800, only six remained in 1849. They had all failed or died destitute of property. Of one thousand dealers with the Massachusetts Bank in 1800, only six remained in 1849. All the 994 had failed or died in poverty. The writer says, 'he is a fortunate man who fails young.'

**Right.** Sheriff Lelar, who was the native candidate, and elected, in the city and county of Philadelphia, refuses to give his patronage to the 'Sun,' the native organ. We despise the principles which secured the election of Sheriff Lelar, but we equally despise the man who, when elevated to a post of honor by his political friends turns his back upon them. [Harrisburg Union.]

**A Proper Distinction.** Governor Crittenden, chief Magistrate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent to his exalted station. Yet while Governor of the green mountain empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern, upon the steep hill side, that he kept years before. One evening, a wagoner drove up and accosted him thus: 'Governor Crittenden, as chief magistrate of Vermont, I reader you all due homage; but as landlord Crittenden, I'll thank you to turn out my horses.'

**SERMON.** This is to go to bed to be lost. A quick-witted taper went into a bar room and called for something to drink in New York. "We don't sell liquor," said the low blading landlord—"we will give you a glass, and then if you want to buy a cracker we'll sell it for three cents."

"Very well," said the Yankee customer, handing down your decanter."

The "good creature" was handed down, and our hero took a short horn, when turning around to depart, the unsuspecting landlord, handed him the dish of crackers, with the remark, "you will buy a cracker."

"Wall, no, I guess not, you sell 'em too dear; I can get lots on 'em, five or six for a cent any where else."

"Mr. Clay will spend the winter in New Orleans. In a recent letter in reply to a friend he advised that there shall be no agitation of the Presidential question, until a far distant day."

**NORTH CAROLINA.** The legislature of North Carolina met at Raleigh on Monday, the 10th inst. Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, fed., was elected president of the senate by a vote of 24 to 22 for I. D. Wilson, of Edcomb, dem., and Henry W. Miller, of Raleigh, fed., was unanimously elected principal clerk. Hon. Edward Stanley, of Beaufort, fed., was chosen speaker of the house of commons by a vote of 65 to 47 for D. W. Curtis, of Surry, dem., and Chas. Manly, of Raleigh, was unanimously elected clerk. The minor offices in each house were generally filled with fed.

The legislature is to elect two United States senators; one in the place of Mr. Haywood, and another for the full term from the 4th of March next.

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT.**

PARIS, DECEMBER 1, 1846.

"Epi. Union—It must be preserved."

**WHAT WE WANT.**

There is no situation in which we are capable of being placed, which does not render us subject to particular obligations. Our natural and our social existence presents a system of continual duties. It is incumbent on us, from a consideration of the various relations in which we are placed, to exercise our whole faculties for the production of the greatest amount of good. We are bound by the undeviating laws of Justice and Morality, to cultivate our perceptions, to increase our powers of discernment, to enlarge the understanding, for the purpose of increasing our means of utility. It surely cannot be a matter of indifference to any who love humanity, whether their endeavors are actively directed to add to the amount of human happiness by the cultivation of all their powers, or whether their faculties are allowed to languish in sloth and inapertness. We are not allowed to waste our energies in lethargic inaction. True patriotism as well as true morality, will stimulate us to a career of unvarying vigor and activity.

There is no temporal subject more interesting than Politics: there can be none in which every individual is more extensively concerned, or which may with greater correctness be considered common property. We are subject every day of our lives to the influence of our political as well as to our religious institutions; it is therefore a matter of pre-eminent importance that we should become familiarly acquainted with the nature of the laws by which we are perpetually governed. It is a right of the most perfect and positive kind, that we should possess and exercise the means of discerning what ever contributes to our benefit and enjoyment, or may destroy our happiness. If we have unequal and unjust laws, there will be great inequality in society; some few will be wallowing in luxury without labor, and the many will toil in poverty and degradation. But for all these evils there is a plain and simple remedy—the capacity to exercise our right of suffrage judiciously and effectually at the ballot box.

In an article written some years since, by J. Orville Taylor, we find some excellent inquiries and suggestions upon the subject of common school instruction, suited to the wants of our children, and calculated to prepare them for the various pursuits and business of life, and make them truly useful.

"How much of the principal and business of life do the children learn in our common schools? What is learned that assists the labor of each and all? In a word, what do our common schools men teach that makes the man? The young farmer, in his distant school, and while he is receiving the only education he is ever to get, should learn something of agriculture—the nature of soils and manures. He should be taught to distinguish the different varieties of his crops, and the best methods of raising, keeping, and fattening each variety, sheep and swine. He should be taught that which makes his profession useful, profitable and honorable. Farming, in its numerous branches, is blind imitation—imitation, without the ability to select the best of the lands, without the ability to observe or experiment on—when, in their only education, the children learn nothing of their profession."

There should be an elementary work on farming, making the nature of the soil, the best methods of recovering, investigating and preparing them for the grain and grasses; the different kinds of manures and their treatment; also the best construction of new means of agricultural husbandry. The pupils in the school would then have their minds imbued with what they can put to use in practice in after life.

Common schools should teach the children concerning their social relations; their duties to their neighbors, to the social institutions. The children should be taught the nature and constitution of their government; its form of administration; and the duties of its public officers. These offices are all open to the children and they must one day fill them. The people's schools, then, should teach some or all of these important duties. The children should learn something of the various relations they will sustain to their fellow citizens, to the peace of society, and the prosperity of their fellow citizens. However wise a government may be, its blessings depend in a great measure upon the ability and intelligence of those who administer it. But there is not a much care taken to have the laws well administered as there is to make good laws. Our common schools are not doing what they ought to prepare people for their government, and to take proper care of the foundation of our civil superstructure. While most of our efforts, our talking, our writing, our reading and our singing are concerning what shall make and administer the laws, when we should exert our energies in preparing every citizen for the duties which await him. There should be a text book for common schools on the 'Duties of Public Officers,' and the children in every school should use it.

Text books for the first simple truths of 'Political Economy,' should also be introduced into our schools. Now the pupils are not taught the use of a circulating medium—money; nor the advantages of exchange and commerce. The benefits of the merchant, the mechanic, and of professional men are not taught, or seen distinctly by many. The relation of rich and poor; the nature of mere earth without labor; what labor is productive and what unproductive; what constitutes value and price;—or the cause of wealth and happiness, and safety are not taught. No—none of these things are yet even dreamed of, in a common education;—yet these simple attractive truths might be taught in a very short time, were there right books and teachers. The children waste time enough to learn much more than we here require.



Waterford, November 2, 1936.      3025



